

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

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EDITOR

THURSDAY

AUGUST 4

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.96c. Per Ton, \$87.20.
88 Analysis Beets, 14s, 10c. Per Ton, \$103.47.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 3.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .23.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, unsettled.

THE DUTY OF STRAIGHT MEN.

Nothing is harder of accomplishment in Honolulu, judging from many experiences of the past, than to convince any great part of the community that it is possible to discuss some matters on their merits. This is particularly true of anything connected with politics. The political questions in Hawaii of which the most is heard are petty and trifling, but it is over such things that our legislative bodies have been formed. At the present time, with the Republican primaries less than a month away, the great and burning question appears to be the matter of "bosses." So far as any public discussions are concerned, the fight now on is to elevate or depose certain men, not because they are to be candidates of the party for any particular elective positions or because they are known to be in favor of any particular persons for the various elective positions, but because they are either wanted or not wanted as "bosses."

Honolulu will have to decide, so far as the Republican portion of the community can decide, within a month who is to be the mayor of the city for the next two years following January 1 next. The party will be called upon to select its candidates for the board of supervisors, the board which will have the expenditure of practically a million dollars of public money during its term. Candidates for the house and senate, and for the executive offices of the city will have to be chosen to represent the Republican party in the elections in November.

The nominations in the various precinct clubs of those who are to be voted for as candidates to the county convention take place on Friday, August 26. The elections in the clubs take place on Friday, September 2. The time between now and the nominations is short, but it is sufficient to give Republicans who have as yet taken little interest in their club matters time to post themselves on probable candidates for the convention and probable candidates at the convention for the party nominations. Much depends this year on having a clean ticket that can justify the full party support and that ticket can only be obtained with the clean majority of the party having control of the convention. It is useless for those who have the best good of the city at heart to awaken to their duty later on, after the convention delegates have been chosen. To accomplish anything, the work for a clean ticket must begin at once and continue until the convention comes to an end.

The business community of Honolulu is nominally Republican and a great deal depends upon the individual members of that community. Their interest in politics is a vital one. Much of the future of Honolulu lies in their hands, unless they choose, through negligence, to allow the power they may have to remain in the hands of those whose interest in politics is simply to provide for themselves.

At the present time, thanks to the active work that has been going on in the matter of party reorganization by those appointed to do the work by the regular party committee, the prospect for a good ticket this fall is excellent. There are those in the party, however, and hanging on the fringe, who oppose any attempt to present to the voters a ticket of names against which little can be said. The yellow dog propaganda is again preached and there is some danger that the convention will fall into the hands of those who last time nominated Kana and Holt and would have nominated Willie Crawford had certain action not been threatened.

The interest that is being taken by The Advertiser in the matter of the reorganization of the precinct clubs, the nominations to the convention and the election of delegates is in the interest of clean politics. The history of this paper is well known and throughout that history there has been no time when The Advertiser advocated expediency at the expense of principle. At the present time, The Advertiser believes that there is more than a probability of securing the nomination of a Republican ticket for legislature and city offices that can be supported in its entirety. The Advertiser is not a "straight ticket" organ, but is anxious that there may be a ticket nominated that it can support straight. Such a ticket, which will secure the full party strength and be elected by such, can be nominated if the straight men of the party carry out their duty toward the party and toward the city.

This year harmony means victory and a clean ticket means harmony. Let the business men of Honolulu find out for themselves what is being attempted; let them throw their support toward the clean ticket workers, and the party this fall will sweep the boards, with benefit to all concerned.

In one or two of the fourth district precincts there is a disposition to resent the actions of the appointed workers of the county committee. In the Manoa precinct, particularly, there appears to be a feeling that the best interests of the party are not being served. The Advertiser believes this arises from a series of misunderstandings, which a little frank talk between the faction leaders would smooth away. Now that the time has arrived when a united party may be had to back a ticket creditable to the party, it would be good politics for the various disputants to get together and see whether they differ so very much in desires after all. Internal bickerings made Fern mayor last time and one lesson of that severity should be enough.

PUBLICITY DOES THE WORK.

The department of agriculture is discovering that it is the publicity attending conviction of offenders against the pure food law that hurts, not the conviction itself. After notice has been given through the official publications of the department that a certain firm has been misbranding or adulterating goods the business rivals of that firm get hold of enough copies of the publication to supply all their traveling men. It is the duty of these traveling men, under these circumstances, to see that all firms on their routes have a chance to read the decision.

This is what hurts, and the secretary of agriculture is glad that it does, for he says it will result—indeed, already has resulted—in fewer violations. And in order to help the good work along, the secretary has given orders that these publications be made as promptly as possible following conviction, and kept as nearly up to date as possible.

The pure food law has been in force since June 30, 1906, and in round numbers 500 decisions have been had under it, all but two in favor of the government, and not more than ten of the number seriously contested in the courts. A special board in the department of agriculture decides upon actions that are to be brought for violations of the law, and to it the inspectors make their reports.

Discussing the very gratifying results that have followed the strict enforcement of the publicity clause of the law, one of the officials of the department says:

"The law is working perfectly, and every month conditions become better. The department keeps a close watch through its inspectors, and it is daily becoming more difficult for the dishonest manufacturer to escape justice. And besides, the risks are so great that many of them no longer care to take them. Before the law went into effect it is probable that the great majority of canned goods of various kinds, and most of the other food products, aside from vegetables and meats purchased at retail by the consumers, were adulterated in one way or another. And there was much selling under weight and measure. Bags supposed to contain a certain number of pounds of flour, for instance, in many instances did not quite contain that amount, and bottles said to hold a quart or a pint of liquid almost never came up to specifications. These bottles, in many instances, are still in use, but they are no longer advertised as quarts and pints, but are referred to simply as bottles."

BANKS MAY FORM A CURRENCY UNION

NEW YORK, July 26.—Within a week or two a meeting of national bankers is to be held at the New York clearing house to hear the details of a plan for the formation of a national currency association in New York along the lines provided in the Aldrich-Vreeland law, as suggested on Saturday by Secretary of the Treasury

MacVough.

At present there is only one currency association in the country, and that is in Washington. With the movement well under way here, it is believed that other sections of the country will see no time in following suit.

A mother of four daughters, one of whom had recently married, conceived an eligible young man in the drawing room. "And which of my girls do you now admire, might I ask?" "The married one," was the prompt reply.

Taking an Oath in Many Lands

New York Herald.

The ceremony of taking the oath has been known since earliest history. The only changes in form which have come in thousands of years have been due to the introduction of the Bible and the cross by Christian nations, says the Green Bag.

As administered in most of the English law courts the form of the oath is practically the same as that in the United States, though rather more ceremonious. In France it is perhaps the simplest. A crucifix above the judge's seat is supposed to obviate the necessity of the witness handling either the cross or the Bible.

"You swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?" asks the judge. And the witness, raising his right hand, answers, "I swear it."

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix placed between two lighted candles. Holding up his right hand the witness says: "I swear by God, the Almighty and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth in answer to anything I may be asked by the Court."

If the witness is of the Jewish race he uses the same words, but places his hand on a Bible opened at the page on which appears the Third Commandment and the crucifix is removed.

In a Belgian court the witness says: "I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God and all the saints." No Bible is required in the administering of this oath.

The Italian witness generally takes the oath in a dramatic manner. Resting his hand on an open Bible, he exclaims:—"I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth!"

More ceremony attends the admin-

istering of an oath in a Spanish court. The witness kneels on his right knee and places his left hand on the sacred book. The Judge then asks:—"Will you swear to God and by those holy gospels to speak the truth to all you may be asked?" The witness replies:—"Yes, I swear," to which the Judge rejoins:—"Then if thus you do God will reward you, and if not will requite of you."

In a few districts this form is varied by the witness placing the middle of his thumb on the middle of his forefinger, kissing his thumb and declaring "By this cross I swear."

It is to be hoped that the Norwegian witness is properly impressed with his obligation to speak the truth or considerable energy is wasted. He is required to raise his thumb, forefinger and middle finger, these signifying the Trinity. Before the oath is actually taken a long exhortation is delivered, running in part—

"Whatever person is so ungodly, corrupt or hostile to himself as to swear a false oath in such a manner as if he were to say:—'If I swear falsely, then may God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, who created me and all mankind in His image, and His fatherly goodness, grace and mercy, may not profit me, but that I as a perverse and obstinate transgressor and sinner may be punished eternally in hell. If I swear falsely, then may all I have and own in this world be cursed; cursed be my land, field and meadow, so that I may never enjoy any fruit or yield from them; cursed be my cattle, my beasts, my sheep, so that after this day they may never thrive or benefit me; yea, cursed may I be and everything I possess.'"

And sometimes all that—and all the rest of it—in the matter of a suit brought to collect for a pair of boots, perhaps.

HONOLULU MILK IS VERY DIRTY

(Continued from Page One.)

In spite of these facts, however, Dr. Norgaard does not favor the slaughtering of diseased animals, in view of the fact that there is no appropriation from which to pay their owners for the loss sustained. He thinks that, instead of that, the milk might be pasteurized, which he thinks would render it innocuous. Then instead of swallowing live tuberculosis bacilli, the milk drinkers of the city will only have to assimilate dead ones. Whether pasteurization would also destroy the spores is a matter with which Dr. Norgaard's report does not deal. He thinks the public might be educated up to boiling the milk. It might—some day.

Up To Supervisors.

It is now up to the board of supervisors as to whether or not the work of testing the dairy herds shall be continued. The board of agriculture and forestry feels that it can no longer afford to lend to the city and county for nothing the services of Dr. Norgaard and his assistants and pay their expenses, and if the supervisors want any further aid, they must come through with an appropriation to pay for it. Dr. Norgaard, it was explained at the meeting yesterday, has other work that requires his attention, though he has for two months and more devoted nearly all his time to the testing of the dairy herds. However, if the city wants to pay for it, he will get another assistant to carry on the tuberculosis tests. Norgaard is going to the Coast August 27 for a month's vacation, but will try to finish up the examination of the herds supplying the city before he goes away.

455 Diseased.

The following are some of the more important paragraphs in Norgaard's report to the board of agriculture and forestry:

"In the city of Honolulu and vicinity, including Waialae, Moanalua and Nuuanu Valley, there has been tested 1291 animals belonging to fifty-two different owners, as per the itemized statement hereto attached. This number includes 37 bulls and about 50 head of calves, while of the remainder about 25 per cent. are dry cows and heifers. A total of 455 head, or 35.24 per cent. of these animals have reacted to the tuberculin test, that is, have been found to be affected with tuberculosis. Of this number 42 head have been destroyed and have been found on post-mortem examination to exhibit the pathological alterations characteristic of tuberculosis—to a greater or less extent—thereby confirming the value of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis."

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

"The number of animals which have reacted to the test, that is, approximately every third animal, is not surprisingly great when it is considered that with very few exceptions nothing has been done for years in the line of controlling the disease. Since the attempt in 1897 to eradicate tuberculosis from the dairy herds of Honolulu and vicinity, and when in the neighborhood of 1000 head of cattle were tested and about 150 head destroyed, there has been a decided reduction on the part of the dairymen as well as of the officials to approach the tuberculosis question."

"It may be mentioned that during the past several years only two cases of tuberculosis have been found among the thousands of heads of beef cattle shipped to Honolulu from the Parker Ranch on Hawaii, and that only one case has been known to come from the next largest ranch, the Molokai Ranch. Conditions on this island are undoubtedly very much similar. It may, for instance, be stated that of the ranch animals which have been tested, as found in the dairy studies of Honolulu, not a single one has been found infected with tuberculosis up to this date. One herd for instance, that of George H. Holt, comprising 27 head of cows, all raised here, was found to be entirely free from the disease, and of the many leased cows coming from the Oahu Railway and Land Company's ranch not a single one has been found

to react so far. In a similar way the Leahi Dairy, which is being constantly supplied with fresh cows from Kona, was found to be very slightly infected, and the two reacting animals out of a total of 46 head were found on post-mortem examination to have the disease to a very slight extent and in the form which is called encapsulated or closed tuberculosis."

"On the other hand in dairies where large numbers of animals have been closely confined for years, and where the calves have been raised in so-called nurseries the disease has been found to have extended to a very large number of animals, in some cases from 60 to 100 per cent. being found infected. In one dairy for instance, that of Mr. Paul Isenberg, not less than 235 head have so far been found infected out of a total of 400 head, while Mr. Charles Bellina's herd of 61 animals contained 34 reactors. A number of the smaller dairies contain even higher percentages of infected animals, as may be seen from the appended itemized list."

Clean Dairies.

"The following dairies were found when tested to be either entirely free from the disease or have since the test disposed of the reacting animals. They must therefore be considered as entitled to a clean bill of health as long as they have not introduced any untested animals in their herds:

Pond's Dairy, Leahi Dairy, Fred Whitney, Lishman, Medeiros, Tumoto, Paoa Valley, Souza, Fernandez, Riedels, Rezants, Moanalua Dairy, Biddinger, Kanehameha Schools, Waialae Dairy (partly), Kilby, Kapena Richards, Mrs. Cooper, M. Robinson, Tavares, Antone Richards, H. E. Cooper, Geo. Holt, Correa, C. J. Day, M. Kawamura, S. de Nobrega, A. N. Campbell, H. M. von Holt (private).

As far as the Waialae Ranch is concerned, all the reacting animals have been segregated effectively and the stalls or stanchions where the affected animals were kept have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; separate pastures and watering troughs have been provided for the healthy animals, and no contact between the affected and the well ones is allowed; separate milking utensils and dairy apparatus will be provided as soon as possible, and when this is done it will be safe to issue a permit for the sale of the milk of the healthy animals, as it is the owner's wish that no milk from reacting animals be placed on the market."

Six Hundred Well Cows.

The aggregate number of cows in dairies where there are no affected animals, or where an effective segregation has been made, is somewhat over six hundred head, or approximately fifty per cent. of the total number tested. A considerable number of the remaining dairies may, however, be included in this list as soon as the owners have had an opportunity to dispose of the reacting animals and to disinfect their premises. It must be stated that by far the greater majority of the dairy owners are anxious to have only clean cows on their premises, while some of those who have a higher percentage of reactors and no facilities for segregation desire that they be granted time to eliminate the affected animals as they are able to substitute them by healthy ones. In only a very limited number of cases has there been any tendency on the part of the owners to discredit the reliability of the tuberculin test and a desire to retain the reacting animals in their herds. In one case only has the owner gone to the extent of having the reacting animals retested, the offending veterinarian having failed to inform her that such a retest, carried out a short time after the first test, would be of no value whatever, and entirely ignoring the rule which is accepted in all dairy countries the world over, that an animal which has once reacted to the tuberculin test should thereafter be considered as an infected individual and never be placed in a sound herd, even though it fails to respond to the test repeatedly. This owner, who heads the appended list, has ten cows in her herd, five of which reacted, while one was considered suspicious. One of the reacting animals was destroyed and was found on post-mortem examination, although the carcass was in excellent physical condition, to be affected with generalized tuberculosis; nevertheless she has denied your inspectors admission to her premises and has refused to have the

reacting animals branded or the healthy ones ear-tagged.

Results, Conclusions and Recommendations.

The results so far of the present investigations show that tuberculosis prevails to a great extent among the dairy cattle supplying the city of Honolulu with milk. The disposition of some four hundred or five hundred of tuberculosis animals confronts the authorities, and the elimination of the danger from milk contaminated or infected with tubercle bacilli must receive immediate attention.

Pasteurization Recommended.

"As there does not seem at the present time any prospect of an appropriation, territorial or municipal, for the reimbursement of owners of tuberculous cattle, whose animals might be slaughtered pro bono publico, and who, on account of public sentiment, would not even have recourse to at least partly recover their loss through the slaughter under competent veterinarian inspection and the sale of the carcasses for human consumption, and, as the compulsory slaughter of the affected animals without any compensation, would seem inadvisable, as it has proved a failure whenever attempted where such a large percentage of animals have reacted, it appears that the only other recourse would be the rendering innocuous of the contaminated milk from all dairies where tuberculous cows are kept, through the means of pasteurization. While this method when effectively carried out safeguards the public health it is only a temporary measure as far as the eradication of tuberculosis is concerned, and in fact frequently leads to carelessness, promoting the further spread of the infection. Pasteurization would simply consist in the heating of the milk to a certain temperature for a certain period of time, and to be effective must be controlled by the authorities, and this can only be done through the establishment of milk depots which are subject to continuous inspection by competent officials. There can be little doubt that thoroughly pasteurized milk where the process has been carried out with modern machinery renders the milk from tuberculous cows absolutely safe, and at the same time guards against contamination from other sources, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and the many disorders of the stomach from which children suffer to such a great extent when fed contaminated milk. Until such milk-depots can be established and the requisite machinery imported and installed the so-called kitchen pasteurization must be relied on if the milk from infected herds is to be allowed to be sold. To insure, however, that this pasteurization is carried out by each individual purchaser of milk it would be advisable that the containers, whether cans or bottles, as well as the wagons transporting the same, be conspicuously marked in such a manner as to warn the purchaser that the milk is dangerous unless pasteurized. The public should at the same time be educated, through circular letters and pamphlets as to the best way of carrying on this pasteurization, and should be warned of the danger of feeding the milk, especially to children, in a raw condition."

Milk Depots.

It is estimated that the sum of approximately \$25,000 would be required to at least partly reimburse the owners of reacting cattle if compulsory slaughter should be decided on. It would therefore seem that the establishment of one or more official milk depots equipped with modern machinery for pasteurization and clarification, and which could be made self-sustaining by imposing a small charge per gallon of milk handled, would be by far the cheapest and safest solution of the problem before us. The clarification of all milk, whether from dairies containing tuberculous cows or not, is also highly recommended, unless the sanitary conditions of the stables, sheds and milking room, and the drawing and handling of the milk, is such as to insure against its contamination with filth and feces. A sample of milk recently purchased on the open market for the purpose of making a bacterial count was found to contain more than 25,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Milk of this nature is nothing but rank poison and would if fed to infants in the raw state undoubtedly produce very serious results. Another sample obtained from the same source two weeks later contained 5,460,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Time Is Needed.

Reforms of such a sweeping nature as the conditions seem to call for cannot be carried out in a day and the policy to be decided on by the authorities in the matter should be given full consideration from every viewpoint, leaving sentiment out as far as possible. An early segregation of all reacting animals is in my opinion the first important step and this can in many cases not be accomplished without providing premises for the reacting animals. A proclamation issued by the proper authorities warning against the danger of using milk which does not come from clean dairies without pasteurization and especially in families with children, would do much to prevent possible infection until such a time when milk depots for the official pasteurization of milk can be established. (Catalogues and literature pertaining to this subject are submitted herewith.) The slaughter of reacting animals under government supervision should be encouraged and the assistance of the daily papers should be invoked in suppressing rather than encouraging prejudice against the use of the beef from animals which pass a rigid inspection by competent veterinarians.

The work of testing the animals outside of the city will be continued as soon as I have had an opportunity to straighten out the rather neglected correspondence of my office.

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